

the same dispatch that Schnaebels himself is a member of the active list of this League.

A prompt vote of the Reichstag to give the additional 175,000,000 marks for the further strengthening of the army is regarded as significant. This is an item of extraordinary expenditure and is not included in the regular war budget.

**France.**

**HERR VON LEYDEN'S STATEMENT.**

PARIS, April 25.—It was stated that Herr von Leyden, the German Charge d'Affaires, has informed M. Floarens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Prince Bismarck regretted that the Leipzig Court had ordered the arrest of M. Schnaebele without consulting the Chancellor for an offense concerning which Prince Bismarck reserved his opinion.

**STOPPED AT BERLIN.**  
La France says that telegrams sent to St. Petersburg regarding the Schnaebels affair have been stopped en route at Berlin by order of Prussia.

**THE BOURSES AND EXCHANGES.**

PARIS, April 25, 3 p. m.—The Bourse is dull.

3 p. m.—Three per cent rentes for the account opened to-day at 79 francs 90 centimes, a decline of 15 centimes from Saturday's closing quotations, and closed at 80 francs 15 centimes.

The Bourse closed firm.

BERLIN, April 25. —The tone of the comments of the press on the Schnaebele affair and fresh rumors in relation to the arrests are another blow to Berlin.

**THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.**

**Progress of the Explorer and His Company—A Halt at Matida.**

BRUSSELS, April 25.—Advices from the Stan-

expedition for the relief of Emin Bey have been received from Matida, on the Congo River, dated March 25. From these it is learned that the steamer Maruda, which carried Stanley from Zanzibar, was unable to ascend the Congo to Matida.

The expedition landed at Banana Point and re-embarked on March 18, aboard vessels belonging to the International Association, which were awaiting the expedition. Next day the expedition anchored at Boma, the seat of the general administration of the

Congo Free State. Mr. Stanley was confident of the success of his enterprise, and hoped that by June he would be able to render effectual assistance to Emin Bey. The Congo Association had arranged to victual the expedition from Matida to Leopoldville. From Stanley

Pool Mr. Stanley hoped to march rapidly and to surprise the enemies hedging Emin Bey. The expedition left Boma on March 21, and arrived at Matida on the 23d, and there disembarked, the river being unnavigable thence to Leopold.

vill on account of the Livingston Falls. The expedition was to proceed on foot for eighteen days along the falls, and expected to reach Leopoldville on April 16, where Mr. Stanley was to be met by four steamers belonging to the Congo State. The English and

French mission stations of the Upper Congo have also been requested to place their two steamers at his service. The alliance with Tippoo Tab and the appointment of him to the Governorship of Stanley Falls is regarded by the expedition as a master stroke by Mr. Stanley.

who will be able to use Tippoo Tab's great influence to protect the expedition after it leaves the Congo State's station.

England.

**EX-SECRETARY MANNING.**

BOULEVARD, April 25. The health of M-

**RUSSIA.**  
**AN IMPORTANT ARREST.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—A nephew of a high military official has been arrested under

significant circumstances. The prisoner has been in a position to obtain early news of the Czar's intended movements, and, it is suspected that he was in communication with the Nihilists.

**Afghanistan.**  
**THE AMEER'S TROOPS DEFEATED.**  
 BOMBAY, April 25.—The Ghilzays have defeated the Ameer's troops and killed 100 of them at Baboo Castle, near Khelat.

**Germany.**  
**THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.**  
BERLIN, April 25.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the new ecclesiastical bill passed its second reading in the form in which the Upper House approved it. The clause ad-

**Bulgaria.**

**RIZA BEY TO BE RECALLED.**

Consent—April 25. His stated that

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—It is stated that the Porte will recall Riza Bey, the Turkish agent in Bulgaria.

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**The Dominion.**

**THE ROYAL JUBILEE.**

**FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.**  
LONDON, Ontario, April 25.—Mrs. William C. Stinson was found dead at her residence on

**SLOWLY SUBSIDING.**  
MONTREAL, April 25.—The water of the St. Lawrence is slowly subsiding but fears are ex-

pressed that a shove may occur at any moment, as the lake ice is likely to give way soon.

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**DAVID M. WHITE.**

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**Suicide of a Young Man Formerly of St.**

Denver papers received contain fuller accounts of the suicide of David M. White there on Wednesday last than were telegraphed here. White had been suffering from rheumatism and financial embarrassment. In a

of suffering he resorted to a "work about  
to obtain needed relief. He went  
from St. Louis in 1970, after spend-  
ing his father's estate, which was  
\$30,000. He was employed there until  
and Northwestern Railway office  
the "Burlington." He had Job F. Wicoff, a

his room for some days by hit, made an assign-  
body will be brought here for. Brown, with pref-  
Frivolous C out \$50,000.







## NOTES

# BREATHE

**\$50 for a \$25 Suit of Clothes.**  
 You see the stylish, dressy gentleman  
 perfect in style or fit?  
 and assortment in rich, fancy  
 \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25; in light  
 light and dark colors; in French  
 Fancy Diagonals and Corduroys  
 profit in our prices.  
 makers, and no middle-men com  
 productions.

condense them. My views about disunion, for example, though long crudely entertained, are not such as I should choose to put forth at present, and I am very often sensible of an affectionate re-

condense them. My views about disunion, for example, though long crudely entertained, are not such as I should choose to put forth at present, and I am very often sensible of an affectionate re-

Mr. Whiting himself sent me his pamphlet. It has no bearing on my position. I do not care a fig what powers the President assumes at such a crisis as this if he only uses them effectually; but I must say that I despise the present Administration with all my heart, and should think you would do the same.

"I don't know how Ellery Channing gets his literary intelligence. I supposed that this affair of the dedication was a

entire secret between me and the publisher. Even Sophia did not know it and I have never whispered it to Gen. Pierce, nor meant that it should be known till the publication of the book, which will not be sooner than September. It is a pity that it should be bruited abroad so untimely.

The older I grow the more I hate to write notes, and I trust I have here written nothing now that may make it necessary for me to write another. Truly  
yours, N. H.

The Wayside, July 20, 1863.

This letter, of rate worth either as a

literary or as an historical remnant, has now become matter of merchandise, and will in a few days, form the central feature in the sale of a valuable collection of autographs.

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**An Ancient New Mexican City.**  
From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

To the Eastward of Socorro, New Mexico, two prospectors a few days ago accidentally stumbled upon indications of

ancient ruins projecting above the shifting sands of the plain. A careful examination convinced them that beneath their feet, buried in the desert sands, lay the

ruins of an ancient town. Turning to with their shovels to explore their find; a few hours' work brought them to the floor of a small room in the form of a parallelogram. The So-

corro Bullion thus describes the relics unearthed: "They found the remains of several human beings, several handsome vases carved with geometrical figures in different colors, stone axes, hammers, pieces of cloth apparently manufactured from the fibre of yucca, several strings of beads, seashells, arrow-heads, an abundance of fragments of obsidian quartz, and an incredible quantity of broken pottery, including several with a blue glazing. Only in one other instance have we ever heard of this color and quantity of ware having been discovered

in the territory, after that was at the adjacent pueblo near the Santa Rita in this country, and indicates that the Spaniards had reached the New Mexico before the extinction of the race who inhabited the ruined and buried village." The miners do not know whether they tapped the best or the poorest spot in their buried town in this first excavation. They have, however, resolved to continue digging. They are of the opinion that they may be able to unearth a cabinet of curios the sale of which will bring them more coin than they would make in the same time at prospecting for precious metals.

**The Luck of the Prince of Wales.**  
From the Pall Mall Gazette.  
The Neues Wiener Tagblatt informs us that the Prince of Wales is regarded on

the Continent as having a singularly lucky hand at games of chance. "The day before the earthquake he appeared in Monaco, and tried his luck in jest at

réente et quarante. His success was so satisfactory that the Prince resolved to venture at roulette the sum which he had won in the other game. Here again he followed him, and a dufer was lost, and in a very short space of time he left the salon with a gain of £800 sterling." The incident reminds the Vienna Journal of the equally fortunate play of the Prince a year ago, when he was the guest of Count Taffio Fastetics at Buda-Pesth. "In one single night the future ruler of England won nearly a quarter of a million gulden in a well-known aristocratic club. The Prince told his fellow-

players that he would give them an opportunity for revenge as soon as he returned from his hunting tour. Fourteen days later he appeared at the club, according to his promise. The "revenge," however, cost his opponents 8,000 florins!" It appears from the same journal that the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is not quite so prodigal and reckless in gaming as the Hungarian nobles. He will only play for very small stakes. Like the aged German

Emperor, who thinks that a sum of 50 pfennig is as much as a king or prince should venture at a time.

**Coolness That Saved Her Life.**  
From the Phoenixville Star.  
Up on the wooded hill near the falls of

French creek, last Sunday evening, one of the colored quarrymen hailing from Virginia was sitting in the living-room of their cabin, when he asked his wife to go into the bed-room on the same floor and get him a picture that was hanging against the wall. Betsey walked in the room, when George was all upset by a shriek, for Betsey had stepped on what she took to be a small roll of carpet, but just as she touched it the roll squirmed and wrapped itself

around her ankle. She had sense enough to stand still and call George, who came running with a candle-light. He told the woman to stand still, pushed the bed up back of her and told her to drop over backward on it. This she did and with a kick that nearly elevated her heels to the ceiling. When the bed was pulled away a rattlesnake about five feet long was found, nearly crushed to death. The woman had fortunately put her foot

his or her back, so that it could not bite her, and this is what saved her. Rattlesnakes are a great rarity on the hills, and it was wondered for some time where it came from, especially at this season of the year. It was finally concluded that it had been brought to the house in an old hollow log that was burnt in the open fireplace, and that while nobody was about it had crawled out of its winter home, where it had been lying dormant. The woman has since been quite sick from the

shock.

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**CRITICIZING THE COMMISSION.**  
Congressman Payson on Suspending the Interstate Law—High rates on Zinc.  
By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch, April 25.—Congressman Payson of Illinois wrote to the Post-Dispatch correspondent yesterday that he was very much disappointed in the rulings rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. "They have been completely satisfied with the law," he said, "in suspending the long-and-short-haul clause of the act. That section is the vital part of the bill. There is nothing in any other sections of great importance. They are all founded on the common law and are simply repetitions of the law already on our statute books. The long-and-short-haul clause is the only new feature in the interstate commerce law. State courts have refused to rule on this statute, holding that it was a Federal question and they had no jurisdiction. Congress took the matter up and after mature deliberation passed a law to meet the case."  
"The Commissioners by their ruling, however, have practically undone all the work of Congress. Having established a precedent they will be compelled to suspend the long-and-short-haul clause for every road under the law already on our statute books. The Commission now has discretionary power, but they have far exceeded what it was the intention of Congress to grant. It was conceded that the bill was the national law, and that the Commission intended having it fairly tested. The object of the law was to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of the carriers, but the arguments against the long-and-short-haul clause that have been submitted to the Commission have caused it to step back from the intention of Congress to grant authority to suspend the fourth section of the bill in the case of the carriers. It was the intention of Congress that the Commission should frame in the law where by actual trial it was found to work against the public interest. The Commission has taken the Commissioners upon the first representation of a railroad attorney would suspend the law, and the Commission has done so. What effect it would have if they tried it. The suspension of this clause would be a disaster to the nation, and not by arguments, but by actual trial. It would be a disaster that might be adjudged in advance of a trial of the law. The Commission has framed in the interests of the railroads."  
"I said to a prominent railroad man when the subject was under discussion in the house: 'The enforcement of the long and short haul may squeeze you a little, but Congress will do it for you. If you do not, Congress will do it for you. You have no harm to be squeezed during the six months of the trial. The law will be tested for the benefit of the public for a generation.' The result will be that at the next session of Congress the law will be amended to make the enforcement of the law arbitrary and take away the discretion at present allowed the Commission to enforce it or not as they see fit."

**The High Trial on Zinc.**  
GALENA, Ill., April 25.—One effect of the interstate commerce bill was to have to advance the freight on zinc ores to LaSalle about \$4 per ton. "It is claimed that this put a check on the zinc business of the State. In the section, as zinc ore cannot profitably be mined and shipped at that rate of freight. The outcome of the trial of the law before the Commission, Grant, in Southern Wisconsin, has averaged heretofore twenty carloads per day.

**Auction sale of first-class business and residence property at the Real Estate Exchange to-morrow at 11 a. m.**

**THE CLEVELAND INVITATION.**  
**The Light Cavalry Will Probably Be the Chief Magistrate.**  
The last of the invitation blanks has been finally secured by the August Galt Co., and they will all be ready for the binder probably by the end of the week. Meantime, the carver is at work on the wood which is to form the binding of the big volume. The design for the back of the book has not been completed, and the carver is at present engaged that the designs proposed for the street illumination by Gen. Grier be used here, viz.: The heads of Grant and Lincoln, with appropriate quotations. It has also been suggested that the central figure on the back of the book represent the President of the United States. It will appear September 7. This design will probably be decided on in a few days.

**THE PRESIDENT'S BODY-GUARD.**  
It is so well understood that, barring the prospects of an extra session, the President has determined to accept the Grand Army formation, that the question for a personal escort for the Chief Magistrate has been quietly dismissed, and it is understood the St. Louis Light Cavalry Company will be called on to do escort duty. Gen. Grier and other members of the Executive Committee favor this idea. The association of the Grand Army to escort the President to his quarters from the depot, and on the day of the parade to escort him to and from the reviewing stand.

**A NEW TERMINAL COMPANY.**  
**Main Street Merchants on the Offensive—A Levee Wall.**  
The Main street merchants who so violently opposed the passage of the merchants' terminal bill in the Municipal Assembly have organized and are now going on the offensive. They have formed a permanent association of which Geo. E. Leighton is President, John D. Johnson attorney, and Galus Paddock, Secretary. The members of the association are Leighton, Leighton, Galus Paddock, Giles F. Filley, and George Bain. The association will organize a company to build a levee wall to the water level for use in laying tracks and switchline. The association will also build a levee wall to the water level for use in laying tracks and switchline. The association will also build a levee wall to the water level for use in laying tracks and switchline. The association will also build a levee wall to the water level for use in laying tracks and switchline.

**THE EXCHANGE ON TERMINALS.**  
The association of the Grand Army to escort the President to his quarters from the depot, and on the day of the parade to escort him to and from the reviewing stand.

**BARNUM'S JUMBO.**  
The Great Showman Effects a Settlement With the Grand Trunk.  
New York, April 25.—Mr. Childs of Childs & Hull, attorneys for Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, said to-day that terms of agreement on which his clients withdrew their suit for \$100,000 against the Grand Trunk Railway for the use of an elephant Jumbo, were private. From another source it was learned, however, that the Grand Trunk people has agreed to pay \$5,000 in cash to Mr. Barnum's firm and to pay \$95,000 in bonds to the firm, the bonds maturing the coming season. This is virtually a settlement for about \$100,000, as Barnum's expenses in the case, railway tax and interest, are \$500.

**The Grand Army Fund.**  
Chairman Sampson has received word from the Lumbermen's Committee that they have collected about \$400 additional for the Grand Army Encampment Fund. The attorneys have contributed about \$400 additional. Other contributions have been received from the business men, and the next report published will show the total amount. The Lumbermen of the Cuyahoga Co. have tendered one-half of the net profits of the first day's exhibition of their new painting when it arrives.

**Out His Wife's Throat.**  
New York, April 25.—The inquest in the case of Mrs. Lena Reish, who was found dead in her room at the Hotel de Ville, on Tuesday, April 23, was concluded to-day. The jury, without hesitation, rendered a verdict stating that the woman's husband, Adolph, cut his wife's throat. The only substantial evidence at the hearing, which also disclosed that the crime was committed through jealousy.



## St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,  
JOSEPH FULTON, President.

[Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo.,  
as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE PAPER.  
One year, postage paid..... \$3.00  
Six months..... 2.00  
Three months..... 1.00  
One month..... .50  
One month (delivered by carrier)..... .25  
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 15

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THE WEEKLY.  
One year, postage paid..... \$1.00  
Six months, postage paid..... .60

All business or news letters or telegrams  
should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,  
215 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Editorial Room..... 201  
Business Office..... 258

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA—Edwin F. Mayo in "Davy Crockett,"  
GRAND-MODELLE.  
POPE'S—Murray and Murphy in "Our Irish Visitors,"  
FARLEY'S—A. B. Wagon.  
STANDARD—The Big Four Vaudeville Company.  
PALACE MUSEUM—Daily from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The indications for the twenty-four hours,  
commencing at 3 p. m. to-day, for Missouri  
are: Generally fair weather, variable winds,  
generally shifting to south and west; station-  
ary temperature.

The sprinkling petitions are intended as  
a protest against the dust. Make the protest  
unanimous.

THERE is a general expectation that this  
week the Grand Jury will strike higher.

TO-MORROW'S "slate" will be looked  
for with unusual eagerness, especially by  
those whose eagerness is stimulated by  
hunger for the spoils.

THERE is a great difference between an  
ordinance to provide for sprinkling the  
streets and an ordinance to provide for  
the prevention of street sprinkling and  
the public would do well to scrutinize  
carefully the ordinances and the amend-  
ments thereto.

NEW YORK CITY was again visited yester-  
day with an infliction of Sabbatarian-  
ism and the hotel-keepers were afraid to  
serve their guests with liquor at their  
meals. The attempt to bring the great  
metropolitan city of New York back to the  
social condition of a Puritan colony  
calls for herculean effort, and its success  
is doubtful.

THE anti-dust petitions are now to be  
found in all the leading retail stores for  
the ladies and in the hotels, livery stables  
and all resorts where the men most do  
congregate. It is important to have them  
filled up as quickly as possible in order to  
present them to the Municipal Assembly  
as a guide for its action in dealing with the  
important question.

THE NEW YORK WORLD yesterday ex-  
tended its sphere of usefulness by pub-  
lishing a Philadelphia edition, after the  
plan of its Brooklyn and New Jersey  
editions, giving the people of Philadel-  
phia all of the New York WORLD and two  
or more pages beside with local Philadel-  
phia news. The marvelous success of the  
WORLD can be compared only with the  
success of our anti-dust boom.

MAYOR HEWITT of New York is now de-  
voting a great deal of attention to the  
small nuisances and abuses which are  
ordinarily allowed to pass unnoticed in all  
large cities until they become permanent  
evils. Our ordinances in St. Louis pro-  
vide for the prevention of a great many  
nuisances, but, unfortunately, these ordi-  
nances are not enforced and the streets,  
alleys and tenements of St. Louis are  
unnecessarily neglected. If a beginning  
could be made by enforcing a few of the  
ordinances against street nuisances it  
would be well.

INSTEAD of diminishing in importance the  
Schnaebelle incident grows more serious as  
the facts are known. No matter what  
the details may be the main point is that  
he is a French official arrested and thrown  
into prison on a doubtful charge by officials  
of the power which France has the  
strongest reason for hating, and which  
has robbed France of the territory on  
which SCHNAEBELLE was arrested. It is  
possible that SCHNAEBELLE was the leader of  
a band of French spies engaged in patri-  
otic work along the new frontier, but if  
this is true it will be only an additional in-  
timement to French patriotism in his de-  
fense and to deeper rage over his arrest.

THE two great and growing republics  
of South America, Chili and the Pacific  
will soon be connected by a railway from  
coast to coast, which will effect a greater  
saving of distance as compared with the  
Cape Horn voyage than our Pacific  
lines effected as compared with the  
Panama route. This new route will  
of course afford another excuse for  
higher local rates on our Pacific roads.  
For the purely patriotic and self-sacrific-  
ing service they render to hold through  
business against "foreign competition"  
all they ask is the privilege of taxing the  
internal commerce of this country at  
least.

The Financial Chronicle demonstrates  
that \$75,000,000 have been added in the  
last nine months to the amount of money

in actual use in the hands of the people  
of the United States outside of the Treas-  
ury and the banks. Of the increase in  
total circulation (about \$30,000,000)  
from July to April, \$54,149,000 was  
in gold, and \$26,538,101 in silver,  
the increase in silver exceeding by  
several millions the National Bank  
notes withdrawn. Of the gold increase  
about \$35,000,000 has gone into the Treas-  
ury and \$20,000,000 into the banks and into  
the hands of the people. This shows that  
silver coinage is not driving all the gold  
out of the country, nor even preventing  
the stock of gold from increasing more  
rapidly here than in any other country  
under the sun.

## BOT.

Now the interstate commerce bill is  
made responsible for the refusal of the  
Western Traffic Association to let the  
Bernhardt Company have a special train  
from St. Louis to Chicago, except at a  
rate which amounted to prohibition.

So fraudulent a pretense is beneath  
contempt. The interstate commerce bill  
does not deal with traffic which is wholly  
within the State of Illinois, and there are  
at least three lines which could have  
transported the company from the Union  
Depot in St. Louis to the Chicago terminus  
without charging a cent beyond the bridge  
and tunnel toll. From East St. Louis  
there is nothing in the new law to prevent  
giving free passes to the whole party.

It looks very much as if there were an  
organized and malicious attempt being  
made to excite the alarm and hostility of  
the theatrical profession against this new  
salutary law. The theatrical people are  
great travellers, they have friends every-  
where, are very popular, and are very  
close in their business calculations. For  
the past four weeks the press of the  
country has been filled with reports of the  
ruin and destruction to traveling com-  
panies by the operation of the interstate  
commerce bill, until the country is  
almost ready to believe that the end of the  
drama is at hand.

It is worth while to expose the fraudu-  
lent nature of these reports. In every  
case where exorbitant charges are made  
or ruinous alterations in rates introduced  
they are not the result of the operation  
of the interstate commerce law, but of  
the operations of railroad managers in  
opposition to the law.

We are told that the Canadian Pacific  
will monopolize all the transcontinental  
business by cutting rates 25 per cent below  
the cost of transportation, and that our  
roads can compete with it only by recoup-  
ing their loss on through business with  
higher charges on way business. But how  
is the Canadian Pacific to recoup its losses  
on through business when it runs  
through a wilderness all the way, has  
more snow drifts to contend against and  
has no way business, and will not for  
years to come develop enough local busi-  
ness to pay for axle-grease? The inter-  
state commerce law cannot prevent the  
Canadian Pacific from doing a losing  
business, but the universal law of trade  
will prevent it from doing such a business  
long. The through rates will be regulated  
by competition, and necessity will keep  
them most of the time on a paying basis.  
What the new law was made for was to  
protect the non-competing points from  
extortionate charges imposed on purpose  
that other points may get transportation  
below cost.

The list of municipal appointments is  
awaited with unusual interest, because  
the public has a right to expect some  
sign of a change in the principle of con-  
structing municipal slates. Whether the  
selections are to be made with obvi-  
ous reference to the elevation of the mu-  
nicipal service, or with equally obvious  
reference to the payment of political debts  
and to future extra-official service in ward  
primaries and conventions, is a ques-  
tion of great moment to the people  
of St. Louis. One method of slate-mak-  
ing has brought our municipal pay-roll  
into scandalously close connection with  
the conviction and sentence of ballot-box  
stuffers in the United States Courts. A  
trial of the other method, or something  
that will look like it, would be received  
with a sense of relief by the taxpayers of the  
city and by all who desire the inaugura-  
tion of a season of clean local self-govern-  
ment.

SENATOR VEST has repudiated his al-  
leged interview on the subject of CLEVELAND'S  
renomination, and says:  
I certainly never said anywhere that Mr.  
Cleveland would refuse a renomination if his  
party desired him to serve again. On the con-  
trary, if things continue as they are going on  
at present, there is very little room to doubt  
that Mr. Cleveland will be renominated and  
re-elected. It is certain that to-day he could  
be elected over any other man in the country.

It is exceedingly generous in Mr. Vest  
to elect CLEVELAND so far in advance, but  
we beg to remark that it does not cost  
Vest a cent to do this while it does cost  
the Administration a great deal to repay  
Vest by retaining his henchmen in office  
in spite of their notoriously bad character.

Mr. Curtis discusses the Presidency.  
From Harper's Weekly—Editorial.

Mr. Blaine is unquestionably the most popu-  
lar Republican leader, but his nomination be-  
comes every day more uncertain. There is no  
doubt that many of his earnest supporters in  
1884 now feel that his nomination would in-  
volve great risks which ought not to be taken.  
It is impossible to perceive any serious com-  
petitor of Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic  
nomination. He is undoubtedly exceedingly  
disastrous to a large number of Democratic  
politicians, who would be at least indifferent  
to his election. But he is very strong with voters  
who see in him an upright and courageous  
Executive, aiming to do his duty honestly.  
He has gained greatly in popularity and in the

national confidence since his inauguration,  
and he is incomparably the strongest candi-  
date for his party.

Mr. Sherman, probably, will be one of the  
chief contestants for the Republican nomina-  
tion. We have already pointed out the qual-  
ities which distinguish him. But the platform  
upon which he stands is almost fatal, and his  
liberal distribution of public money is not  
one that appeals strongly to public favor. The  
friends of Mr. Sherman and of Mr. Blaine are  
not hostile, but if a warm and close contest  
for the nomination between them should arise  
the nomination it is not impossible that a  
third candidate might be sought upon whom  
all would unite. There is no doubt that some  
of the friends of Mr. Blaine are considering  
the possibilities of the situation with a view to  
the nomination of another candidate, to be so  
arranged as to cast no slur upon their leader.

## Cleveland and Hewitt.

Interview with Gen. Ewing in the Cincinnati En-  
quirer.  
"Has there been a breach between Hewitt  
and Cleveland?" I inquired.  
"No, not an open one," said the General;  
"but as I get it from Mr. Hewitt's friends, he  
has a right to feel sore."  
Thereupon the General unbosomed himself:  
"First," said he, "Hewitt wanted the Presi-  
dent to appoint his brother-in-law, ex-Mayor  
of New York, William M. Tamm, to the office  
of Secretary of War. He is a man as fully equipped  
for the position as the stock now there. In this  
disappointment, but it was nothing as com-  
pared with an official act of the President  
which hurt him in the pocket."  
"What official act do you refer to?"

"The President," continued the General,  
"made an order closing the Cheyenne and Ar-  
rapahoe Agencies in the Indian Territory.  
Hewitt and Cooper jointly had large cattle  
interests there. To comply with the order  
with respect to the limitation of time required  
the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies were  
closed. Hewitt and Cooper lost their cattle  
until a season more favorable for the trans-  
fer. The President refused. The result was  
that the transfer was under unfavorable  
and unhealthy conditions, and the outcome  
was that Hewitt and Cooper lost \$500,000.  
What made it worse was that the order in-  
volved no general principle or policy, for no  
other reservations were closed. You can't  
well expect aid from a man who has lost a  
cool half million."

## Our Crown Jewels.

From the New York World.  
Unconscious testimony is the most impres-  
sive. There is much significance, therefore,  
in the telegraphic dispatch from Paris stating  
that "orders from America, especially from  
the wives of United States Senators, indicate  
the probable destination of the greater part"  
of the French Crown Jewels. The jewels  
have been placed in the Louvre for exhibition  
previous to the sale of the French Republic,  
which will take place on the 18th of May. Those  
having charge of the sale knew what they were  
about when they advertised the event in the  
American newspapers. When the wives of  
United States Senators are thus spoken of casu-  
ally and in sober earnest as a class who pur-  
chase valuable diamonds, there is no doubt  
whatever as to what is commonly regarded as  
a qualification for a seat in the Senate. The  
thought is that both diamonds and Senatorial  
seats go to individuals who have plenty of  
money to pay for them. There is an associa-  
tion of ideas here which has a deep meaning  
for the American people. We need a peaceful  
revolution which will destroy the justice of  
such impressions.

Street Cleaning in South America.  
Washington Correspondence New York Sun.

A South American diplomatist said to-day:  
"It may be interesting to those who are dis-  
cussing the subject of street-cleaning in New  
York to know that in several of the South  
American countries, notably Chili and the Ar-  
gentine Republic, women are let on a paper  
which they are to sweep the streets. This plan was first adopted  
by the Government of Chili when most of the  
men in the republic were engaged in the sub-  
jugation of Peru, but it proved so successful  
that it was not only continued, but was  
adopted in the adjoining re-  
public. Contracts were let to women or to  
men, as the case may be, for keeping a por-  
tion of the city clean, and every morning, at  
about 5 o'clock, gangs of women go out with  
their brooms and sweep the dirt into little  
piles, when it is gathered up by men with  
carts, who follow the women. The contract  
and the territory to be swept by each  
contractor does not amount to more than a  
mile or two of pavement. The streets are  
paved with Belgian block, like Fifth avenue,  
and are always as clean in the morning as a  
dairy floor."

## Jingle Candidates.

From the New York World.  
What a delicious piece of tomfoolery it is to  
talk of William T. Cole as a candidate for  
President! The President! Mr. Cole-  
man is about as much known as Gessler  
Smith or Julius Caesar Brown. He is a suc-  
cessful merchant and has grown rich attend-  
ing to his business in his own way. Of course  
he pays the freight. But what has William  
T. Cole ever done, pray tell, that he should  
be elevated to the Presidency? Does the mere  
accumulation of riches render a man  
sufficiently conspicuous for this great Repub-  
lic to fall down and worship him? There's  
Benjamin F. Butler. Certainly he has made  
money and is a successful merchant. He is  
not a candidate for President. He is an ex-  
perienced legislator. Some people think that  
he is a statesman. He is nearly as rich as Cole-  
man, and besides he is reputed to be a friend  
labor. Why should he be discarded when the  
Presidency is being passed around, and such a  
man as Coleman taken up?

Shame, Mr. Bayard, Shame!  
From the Courier-Journal.

The opinion is artfully cultivated by the Tories  
and disseminated by their organs and given  
out and encouraged by the ends and means  
of our legislation in London that no class  
in America sympathizes with the Liberal  
movement in the interest of Ireland except the  
Irish themselves and a riff-raff of noisy  
demagogues seeking the Irish vote. The  
little gentleman who represents Mr. Bayard  
and the Court of St. James took an  
early opportunity to signalize himself to the  
notice of the British aristocracy by a semi-  
official statement to this effect. It should have  
cost him then and there a place which he  
otherwise sufficiently discredits, and it would  
have done so if Mr. Bayard had lived so  
long among the stars had not come to regard  
himself as Under Secretary to God instead of  
Secretary of State to the American Republic.  
So much for Jeffersonian simplicity in our  
diplomatic service.

Democratic Committee Bosses Censured.  
From Lafayette County Mass-Meeting Resolutions.  
That we condemn Messrs. D. H. Shields,  
Chairman of the State Democratic Central  
Committee, and John O'Day, Chairman of the  
State Democratic Executive Committee, for  
their betrayal of their party platform in ap-  
pearing at Jefferson City in the role of lobby-  
ists for the railroads. Whatever these gen-  
tlemen's rights may be as private citizens,  
having accepted in their political party the  
important positions mentioned, they could

not divert themselves of their identity, influ-  
ence and responsibility thereof; and viewed  
from all those standpoints of right and deli-  
cacy which should govern Americans and  
gentlemen under such circumstances, it was  
incumbent upon them to refrain from inter-  
fering on behalf of corporations in legisla-  
tion intended for the benefit of the people at  
large.

## Not Its Original Position.

From the Boston Herald.  
Modern Republicans are apt to make the  
mistake of speaking of the Republican party  
as originally the party of a high protective  
tariff. Some of the speakers at the dinner  
of Saturday fell into it. In this State the Re-  
publican party originally did not take that  
ground, for the sufficient reason that Charles  
Sumner and Henry Wilson, its leaders more  
than any other men, were anti-protectivists.  
Mr. Sumner had always that tendency and  
Gen. Wilson was converted from high tariff  
ideas about the time he entered the Republi-  
can party. It is only by surreptitious  
strategy that the party has been perverted  
from its original position since the days of  
the war.

## Libelling the Fathers.

From the Washington Post.  
Because Jefferson, Madison and Monroe ad-  
vocated a small duty of imports to help pay  
the cost of running the Government, the New  
York Sun claims them as Protectionists! Does  
the Sun have no different standard of re-  
verence for the fathers than we have? Is  
tariff and a protective tariff? Between levying  
a tax for the Government and paying a bonus  
to individuals?

## MEN OF MARK.

THOMSON'S "Jubilee Ode" is to be set to  
music.  
EX-GOV. ENGLISH pays taxes on \$367,000  
worth of real estate in Connecticut.  
HUMPHREY CHISWELL of the Old City Derrick  
spells the State capital Harassburg.  
MURAT HALSTED says: "If John Sherman  
did not nominate Mr. Blaine will be."  
It is figured in New York that one police-  
man is a match for every ten men in a street  
riot.

GEN. BRADY of Star Route fame is seriously  
ill from an abscess and is now lying at Taylor's  
Hotel in Jersey City.  
BARON DE SARTER, who has a castle on the  
Rhine and a villa just outside of Paris, is scat-  
tering some of his \$5,000,000 among the New  
York porters.

The funeral of the late Bishop Lee was at-  
tended by more colored people than ever be-  
fore seen at a white man's funeral in  
Delaware. He was their life-long friend.

PROF. MONTGOMERY, Morrill and McNeel,  
three of the ablest members of the faculty,  
threaten to resign if ex-Gov. Eli Pierce ac-  
cepts the presidency of the North Dakota Uni-  
versity.

An old-fashioned gentleman recently called  
on the Navy department and, being told that  
Secretary Whitney was out on a paper, he re-  
marked testily: "Well, I wish he'd come  
back here and hunt the papers on this desk."

W. H. MALLOCK's misfortune in being black-  
balled at the Athenaeum reminds the wicked  
London Truth of the same gentleman's first  
meeting with Carlyle. "I cannot express how  
much I feel delighted and honored at having  
met you," Mr. Carlyle, "quoth Mr. Mallock,  
and Carlyle replied: "Eh! well, I hope I may  
not meet you again!"

MALVINA BRY, the new Turkish Minister  
to the United States, is a very accomplished  
man. He speaks six languages, including the  
best English and the French of Paris where  
he lived. He likes the English as well as  
the French, and he is a very interesting con-  
versation. He is often in his private correspond-  
ence as well as in his conversation.

RALPH WALDO EMBERSON's son was once a  
physician in Concord, but abandoned the pro-  
fession of medicine for that of art. He is now  
lecturing on anatomy in the art school of the  
city. He has a silver dollar as a memento of  
his studies and used to ride resplendent as an  
artillery sergeant at the head of one of the  
platoons of the Concord Battery.

COL. WINCHESTER of West Virginia, has  
given an additional 40,000 acres for hunting  
purposes to the Cheat Mountain Sportsmen's  
Association. The tract adjoins the other tract  
which was given to the association some time  
ago. The entire preserve now includes  
60,000 acres and is the finest and most exten-  
sive hunting park east of the Rockies.

THERE was no truth in the rumor that Mr.  
Conkling had reconsidered his determination  
not to pronounce an eulogy on Grant at Pitts-  
burg on the 24th. Mr. Conkling was invited to  
deliver such an eulogy, but in pursuance of  
his fixed purpose not to be alienated or  
diverted from the practice of his profession,  
he declined, and that was the end of it.

## WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

FRAT MATERNA is going to Madrid to sing for  
the Spaniards.  
MRS. CLEVELAND is a member of the Albany  
Indian Association.

MRS. BROOKER has returned from Florida  
to her Brooklyn home.

SEVERAL United States Senators' wives are to  
be bidders for the French crown jewels.

MISS GERTRUDE GRISWOLD, the singer, studied  
for five years at the Paris Conservatoire.

In his "Confessions of Claud" Edgar Paw-  
set satirizes Mrs. Mackay and the Princess  
Colonna.

MRS. PATTI was seen asleep in her carriage  
while driving in Central Park, New York, the  
other day.

It has become fashionable for rich young  
English girls to be their own milliner and  
dressmaker.

SECOND-HAND bookshelves are offering copies  
of Miss Cleveland's famous work for forty-  
nine cents each.

MRS. ZERLEBA SEQUIN WALLACE, well known  
as "Woman's Rights," featured last week on  
"Woman's Rights," at Richmond, Ky.

A CHICAGO woman who is becoming noted  
for her extensive charities is Mrs. Manuel Tal-  
cott, widow of a well-known business man of  
that city.

MRS. DON CAMERON had to have her hair  
cropped close during her long illness from  
fever, and now her short hair is said to give  
her an extremely youthful appearance.

THE public are appealed to in behalf of the  
widow and children of Gen. Charles F. Stone.  
Gen. Stone was the engineer under whose  
pervision the Statue of Liberty was erected.

MRS. JULIA GARDNER TYLER, the widow of  
President Tyler, who has been for some time  
visiting in Washington, has returned to her  
estate "Sherwood Forest" on the James  
River.

The Sultan of Turkey has presented to Mrs.  
Hosp, wife of the late Consul-General at Con-  
stantinople, the order of the "Chevalier," a  
distinction rarely bestowed on any but  
crowned heads.

Of the three daughters of King Leopold, the  
Princess Louise is married to the Duke of  
Saxe-Coburg, the Princess Stephanie to Prince  
Rudolph of Austria, and the Princess Clémentine  
is unmarried.

MRS. ANNIE WITTEWITZ, A. C. Bankin  
and Dr. Mary Allen will canvass the election.

western and central parts of Pennsylvania re-  
spectively with a view to the election of a  
prohibition Legislature next year.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER of Iowa is announced  
to be in falling health, the result of overwork.  
For more than a dozen vacation years she  
has been one of the most conspicuous and  
successful leaders in the temperance cause.

MRS. MACKAY, wife of the Nevada mining  
comrade, will soon leave Paris to make her  
home in San Francisco. She will occupy the  
palatial mansion of Mrs. Charles Crocker on  
Nob Hill, and will give a series of unsurpassed  
entertainments.

MILB. SCHNEIDER (Sombren) twice expelled  
from Paris, has not been able to resist the  
temptation of making a clandestine visit to  
the city from Brussels, her temporary domicile.  
She even went to a public place of amusement,  
was recognized and arrested and sent to prison  
for two months.

## METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals  
Are Saying This Morning.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, April 25.—THE WORLD says:  
"Secretary Fairchild, it is announced, has  
decided to omit the usual monthly call for 3 per  
cent bonds, leaving the remainder of that loan  
for the Treasury, some \$8,000,000, uncalled  
until after June 30, in order that it may be ap-  
plied to the purposes of the sinking fund dur-  
ing the next fiscal year. This action will not  
relieve at all any stringency that may arise in  
the money market, as the result  
of looking up in the Treasury \$30,000,000,  
a month of surplus revenue, and  
submitting post-mortem disbursements and sub-  
jects the people to unnecessary interest  
charges. There is money enough in the  
Treasury, now available for debt reduction, to  
pay off at once all the outstanding 3 per cent  
bonds. They might and should have been  
called in months ago and the interest stopped.  
To carry the money over beyond June 30 will  
simply avoid the necessity of paying a pre-  
mium for four and a half per cent for sink-  
ing fund purposes. It will not release an ex-  
tra dollar from the Treasury beyond what  
would have been paid out had the call been  
made now. These shifting expedients are  
disgraceful to the Government and a wrong  
to the people. Congress should be summoned  
together to prevent the surplus by reducing  
the needless war taxes."

The Sun says: "Gov. Bodwell of Maine, who  
has signed the new liquor law, for which the  
Prohibitionists clamored, is a personal friend  
of the candidate for Governor Mr. Bodwell. He  
is a native of Maine and has been a long time  
in politics, as against the faction  
of the Maine State Convention. It is pretty well  
understood that Gov. Bodwell's own notions  
of right and expediency would lead him to  
the conclusion that the Maine Legislature  
passed under pressure from the prohibition-  
ists, and that the Maine Legislature  
has a temperance man himself, but  
even in Maine he has not hitherto possessed  
the entire confidence of the Maine people.  
Three years ago, 2,000 of them felt constrained  
to vote for St. John."

THE TRIBUNE says: "If Mr. Calhoun was a patri-  
ot, he would not have given the giving of  
pushing him forward to so conspicuous a  
place as that of the eulogist of Gen. Gar-  
field. The eulogist of the Union, the  
monument erected by the Army of the Um-  
berland. He is not wanted in that place by  
the entire and honest people of the Union.  
He is not wanted in that place by the plainest  
terms. If he had the sensitiveness of  
man, he would refuse to be so used. It  
becomes a disagreeable duty to show  
what manner of man he is. We print in  
our columns the eulogies of the Union and  
cowardly attack on Gen. Boynton, a  
journalist, who enjoys the respect of all who  
are honest and whose organs are honest. The  
fact is, however, that the eulogist of the Union  
and the eulogist of the Union are the same  
man. He is an insult to the memory of the  
dead President."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. E. H.—October 29, 1886 fell on a Monday.  
SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS.—The Browns are  
still the Champions of the World.  
OLD SUBSCRIBER.—It is said that Krupp  
guns have fired a projectile ten miles.  
W. J. B.—The insane asylums in Minnesota  
are located at St. Peters and at Rochester.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Bunch-owners or superin-  
tendents hire the herders of cowboys.  
J. B.—The yellow line on Pine street will  
take you nearest to the Wesleyan Cemetery.  
R. H.—On a silver dollar as on any other  
coin the date bearing the date of coinage is  
"heads."  
READER.—An improved street is a street  
with gutters and macadam or other  
roadway.  
TWO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—We shall have to  
ask you to look up the Gussanillus record for  
yourselves.

ADMIRER.—Every Thursday will be "ladies"  
at Sportsman's Park and ladies will be  
admitted free to the grand stand.  
A SUBSCRIBER.—The Missouri defence bond  
was issued in the interest of the Confederacy  
by John Jackson. It is, and always was,  
valueless.

D. H. P.—Property is assessed at its cash  
value, and not on payment of taxes dates  
from the 1st of January at the rate of 1 per  
cent per month.  
SUBSCRIBER.—The wood duck sometimes  
builds its nest in old stumps, but there is no  
species of duck that builds its nest in the  
hairs of trees.

MAIL.—The Post-office officials are not ad-  
vised as to the time the next Yokohama mail  
will arrive in St. Louis; there are four mails  
a month from Yokohama.

SUBSCRIBER.—The prices at the Wednesday  
matinee at the Grand this week will be the  
same as the evening prices, which are advanced  
to the scale at \$1.50 for the choice seats.

MAXWELL.—In the first case the offender is a  
quaker who the meaning of the law is  
the second case the criminal liability of the  
owner depends entirely upon each particular  
case.

SUBSCRIBER.—The letter you mention was  
not published in this paper. The three largest  
Catholic Church buildings in this city are St.  
Joseph's, Saints Peter and Paul's, and the  
Rock Church.

DESROUX.—The attractions at the other  
theaters during the first week of "Adonis" at  
the Grand were "Unle Tom's Cabin," as  
Pope's; "Escaped from Sing Sing," as the  
people's; and "Zitka" at the Standard. The  
Olympic was closed.

Z.—A boy born of American parents on for-  
eign soil is eligible for the Presidency. Some  
of the courts have recently held that a minor  
arriving in this country must qualify for citi-  
zenship in the ordinary way when he attains  
his majority, notwithstanding that his father  
is a full-blooded citizen.

ORIENTAL BUGS.  
At attention this evening, 8 p. m., 1005 Olive  
street.

R. U. LEXON, JR., & CO.,  
AUCTIONEERS.

A Fight for Gods and Men.  
From the Chicago Herald.

The worst has come from the interstate com-  
merce bill. A theatrical troupe, working its  
way back to New York, has taken  
passage from Buffalo in a canal boat.  
The leading juvenile is to take the relay and to  
be the heavy villain doing duty at the  
fore, awaiting at the mules.

Nothing in the Newspaper.  
From the Merchant Traveler.







## A VISION OF GOLD.

ures by Pierre Loti of Japanese Wonders.

On the Nouvelle Revue, March 1.

On the other side of the stream (that divides the city in two) is a swarming of poor and a frightful nastiness. It is the market of the clothing-dealers—trash, rags. On both sides of the street there lie piled on the pavement the most incredible tatters—rags, bedraggled, sordid, one of them once sumptuous things and now shabby; old mattresses, old quilts, old shoes, with a separate pile for the great toe; fine ladies' belts multicolored; satin; beautiful robes of silk; and the most storks, incense-burners and flowers—one old hat, of high

open fan, which must have passed  
 over quite a long romance of advent-  
 ure, is even there for sale—flung down  
 on all that mass of Japanese ruin.  
 Perhaps one might find something worth  
 buying, but it could be a waste of  
 time to look through it. Let us  
 go on quickly; all this smells of the re-  
 mance, of mold, and of death.  
 When come the dealers in old-iron: a  
 smell of queer utensils among which  
 are old iron-warts, even old pagoda-  
 caps and old-necklaces.  
 The streets widen; the quarters change  
 lead. Now we are journeying along  
 broad avenues planted with trees, and  
 using public squares. And lo! the  
 image of Taiko-Sama appears—lifting

enclosure of great walls. My djinnah-halt style before an outer battery of select stone columns on bases of granite; a straight frieze sculptured with ornate ornamentation; heavy and enormous roofing.

After, on foot, vast desolate wastes, planted with scented trees, whose branches have been stayed up with props, as in the limbs of old men are supports, I came to a great hall, the roof of which, as I first appear to me in a sort of dizziness, revealing no general plan. Everywhere those lofty roofs, monumental, crushing, and massive, leap up in curves and curves and bristle with black ornaments.

Being no one I walked on at random.

from the modern Japanese, and the expression of penetrating suddenly into the silence of an incomprehensible past—the dead splendor of a civilization whose culture, design, aesthetic sense, to me utterly foreign, and unfamiliar, guardian-bow, catching sight of me, proaches and bows; then asks for my name, and I, right; he will himself show me through the palace provided I will be enough to take off my shoes and my hat, and then he brings me to the main hall, a pair of very good sandals, and a chair too large for me. Thanks, I prefer to walk barefoot as he does; and commence our silent walk through an immense hall, gold-decorated with a rare and exquisite oddity.

under our feet, always and everywhere, and  
will find as plain, as pure, as clean  
wherever you go—in the palaces of em-  
perors, in the temples, in the houses of  
nobles, in the dwellings of the people—  
anywhere; it is something un-  
known, or almost unknown, in Japan; the  
art is entirely empty. All its surprise-  
menting is of the old wall-paintings  
called *suiboku*. The precious lacquer  
gourd spreads itself uniformly  
anywhere; and upon it, as upon a Byzan-  
tine background, all the celebrated artists  
of the past have painted their most in-  
imitable things. Each hall has been  
decorated by a different painter, and an  
intriguing one, whose name the bonze re-  
cords, and who has painted the most beau-  
tiful design represents all known flowers;  
another, all the birds of heaven, all the

ails of their—, or again, you see  
after monsters and chimeras. The  
—, which is mainly that of  
— fans of all shapes, of all colors, open  
closed, or half-open—thrown with ex-  
ting grace all over the face, a queer of  
—, arranged in caissons, painted with the  
care, the same art. What is most  
velous of all, perhaps, is the  
—, which are everywhere, with  
all around the ceilings: one  
of those patient generations of  
men who must have worn out their  
—, those delicate, almost transparent  
—, sometimes rose-bushes, some-

the interlacings of gleams, or sheafs of light—elsewhere, again, long flights of white, like clouds, or clouds of light, are swept, forming with their thousands of gleams, outstretched necks and feathers of a finely-combined entanglement of light, like the wings of a great host of bees at nothing drags or looks vague. In this palace, which has no windows, a sombre—half darkness well suited to the occasion—of the night, pervades a sort of dim light from the outer passages, upon which one of their four doors is always open, and composed of a series of thin, white, translucent, strong, deep sheds, of market-hood pattern. The interior apartments, still more mysteriously open into the outer ones like the series of colonnades and receive the light of the night, and a starry light can be closed at will by bamboo

and of blinds of extremely fine quality, the tissue of which rivals moire in its shimmering effect. The ceiling is embellished with enormous tassels of red. These inner chambers communicate with one another by sorts of porticoes of the most delicate workmanship. The floors are perfect circles, through which you can see as if walking through a huge forest; then, again, more comfortable forms of aperture—hexagons, octagons, and the like—show secondary passages have borderings of black, but are relieved with perfect elegance of the general gold tone, and are relieved by the most delicate and delicate workmanship, marvelously chased by the metal workers of long ago.

those golden wholes into a sort of very effacement; with all the silence and the emptiness of the world, the only wanted dwelling of some Sleeping Lady—princess of some unknown world—on a planet different from our own.

They were very beautiful, the gar-  
dens, which according to Japanese cus-  
toms are always reductions in miniature  
of very average scenery. Unfamiliar  
and new, they were like a fairyland.  
Here again Time has passed, tint-  
ing with green the little rocks, the little  
fountains, the little abysses; crumbling the  
stone of the bridges, and the greenery  
that is liliputian and factitious. The  
made dwarf-trees by some Japane-  
se process of which I do not know  
created—have not been able to grow  
beyond the size of the cypresses of the  
temple. The cicas have grown

branches by reason of becoming enormous—one might take them for little palm trees with multiple trunks, antediluvian plants, or rather massive black candelabras, whereof a branch should bear at its extremity a small, white, bell-shaped flower. That also proves a surprise is the apartment chosen by Taiko-Sama himself, who is a great conqueror and a great emperor. He looks out upon the daintiest, the most luxuriantly conceived of little gardens. The reception-hall—one of the last I am to visit—is the most sumptuous and magnificent of all. The floor is deep, dark, and shining, all in gold lacquer—with a marbling as upper frieze. Still, no furniture but those few lacquered shelves on

seen this antique Japan and ourselves, the differences of first origin have followed a vast abyss.

"The golden gate to pass through another half," the bonze says to me; and so we follow a succession of corridors leading to the palace-temple.

"In this great apartment," he people, "there is quite a surprise—all the previous halls having been empty; but the silence just the same. The persons are squatting down all round the walls, writing—writing these poems upon copying papers with little writing-brushes, on leaves of re-paper, to sell them to the people here. Against the gold pillars—gold pillars are a little larger than nature, in the attitudes of fury, of waiting to spring, leaping, coaxing, or sleeping."

My guide bows on entering. As I am  
in the world, I deem myself obliged to bow like  
him. Then the salute rendered  
in return is continued all round  
the hall, and the way is thus cleared  
of obstructions. The corridors  
encumbered with manuscript,  
the whole bales of prayers, and here we  
are in the temple. It is, as I supposed it  
to be, a temple of great magnificence. Walls,  
columns, and ceiling, in a succession of  
the upper frieze represents foliage of  
various poppies in fullest bloom, carved  
so much like reality that you would  
be almost ready to call to  
the ceiling and shower themselves down in  
liquid rain upon the pavement. Behind a  
dunade, in the more sombre part, are

[illegible]

ferences to their gods. Still more likely peal the brazen vibrations; and the priests prostrate themselves with faces to the east.

Then in the mysterious further region something takes place which seems to me much resemble the elevation of the sun in the Roman cult. And the bell is added. It is exasperated, rings with quick strokes, in an uninterrupted and crazed way.

I think I have now seen everything in a palace.

PIERRE LOTI.

Read With Pen and Hand.

of John Morley.

will not make up your time by explaining the various mechanical contrivances it aids to successful study. They are to be despised by those who would ex-

the student will do most of his reading with a pen in his hand. He will not slink from the task of making abstracts and summaries of what he is reading. Some great writers were one and Daniel Webster was another, and the great Lord Shaftesbury was a third. I don't think a book made a short, rough analysis of the questions which they expected to be answered in it, and the conditions to be observed in the answer. I don't think it could take them. I have sometimes tried to study and guard attention, and have never done so without advantage; but I never do. I need not say that I think that most books worth reading once are worth reading twice, and the masterpieces of literature—and

A Draw.

On the last days of March, when the windmill was in the way, the County agents and the farmer talked the same time, and under the circumstances each felt it incumbent on him to do his level best to make a sale. One day the farmer and the County agent were in both talked at once, and each talked well that the farmer could not make up his mind which mill to take. He finally said to the County agent, "Gentlemen, I see only one way to do it. I will take the smaller one, and you are both about of a size, and you can be out to the barn, peel off your coats and go at it. The one who looks makes a sale."

The agents agreed, and in a few minutes were hard at it. They upset the fanning-mill, and then the granary door, broke it open, and in the spring of the door caught and frightened a young calf into fits as they rushed around, and as the afternoon

"I was roosting on the hay-mow!"  
 "Gently, called down:  
 "The centenary, the referee decides  
 "To draw, and you kin wash off  
 "And take my order fur both wi  
 "Is!"

A Painful Position,  
 "in the Arkansaw Traveller.  
 "man, with a painful expression of  
 "tence, sat on a goods box.  
 "Are you ill?" some one asked.  
 "No."  
 "Have you lost anything?"  
 "Never had anything to lose."  
 "What's the matter, then?"  
 "I'm sittin' on a wasp."  
 "Why don't you get up?"  
 "Wall, that wuz my first impulse, but

"What have you been doing that is so awful?"

"Screyn' on a jury in a prohibition case."

—

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**

NERVOUS, MENTAL OR PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION. DR. J. N. S. HAY, Champaign, Ill., says: "It is of the highest value in mental and nervous exhaustion, attended by such symptoms as sleeplessness, and general diminished vitality, etc."



## A Story of Kaiser William.

From the Baltimore American.

A week ago the German Minister gave a handsome dinner party in honor of the 60th birthday of Kaiser William. The occasion, of course, was replete with incidents of the long and eventful career of this wonderful man. One of the most interesting anecdotes related by a countryman of the Emperor was in regard to his early youth, and which seems to be little known. Since public gambling has been forbidden by law in Germany, the votaries of fortune from all Europe who used to fill the hotels of Bonn, Baden, etc., have flocked to Monaco. The story runs that Kaiser William, while he was still Crown Prince and a dashing young officer, entered the Casino at Monte Carlo, and there, in a room, he was creating an overcoat which concealed his brilliant uniform, and, approaching the crowded table, placed thereon a coin of small value, about a dollar. With a contemptuous gesture the banker tossed the coin upon the floor, with the remark, "For the croupier." Again the unknown gentleman threw down a coin and lost, the banker repeating his action and words, to the amusement of the other players. It was then, as now, the custom of the banker to set aside a certain sum each day, and put up a notice of the amount, beyond which they could not play. If their losses amounted to this sum the bank must close.

William glanced at this notice—200,000 francs—quittingly remarking that he would play for the whole bank. "What do you?" exclaimed the dealer with sudden respect. For reply the future Emperor of Germany then opened his coat, displaying the imperial uniform, and the cards were dealt, the Prince won, and the bank was broken. Taking up the enormous sum, he deliberately dashed it on the floor, exclaiming, "For the croupier!" Then turning on his heel, left the apartment.

## Fined for Libel on a Dead Man.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

A curious action for libel has been before the French tribunals for some months. It was brought by the Marquis de Val Carlos, a diplomatist, against Mme. Ratazzi, widow of the late Sig. Ratazzi, and wife of a member of the Spanish Cortes and whilom Secretary-General of the Sagasta Cabinet. The Marquis is a son of the Infanta Luisa, sister of Don Francisco, the late Emperor Napoleon. She, they say here, while the same time in a society journal brought out in French in Madrid, of which she is the editress, gave a series of piquant sketches of the chief personages of the court and political and fashionable world. Among them figured one of Senor Guel, who was at the time alive and not being represented by her just as he appeared to her. The Madrilones enjoyed her portrait and sharp wit. A short time ago she reprinted in Paris a sketch she had published in Madrid. The Marquis de Val Carlos brought an action against her for libeling his father. He did not sue her in Spain, but in France, where the same law holds that what Senor Guel did not represent in his lifetime could be regarded as actionable when he was dead. The Marquis de Val Carlos, however, did not sue her in France, but in Spain, where the same law holds that what Senor Guel did not represent in his lifetime could be regarded as actionable when he was dead. The Marquis de Val Carlos, however, did not sue her in France, but in Spain, where the same law holds that what Senor Guel did not represent in his lifetime could be regarded as actionable when he was dead.

## Mimicking Life a Century Hence.

From the London Globe.

The Vienna Carnival closed last night with a Court ball and a redoute of the opera. On Monday the Vienna artists gave their annual fete costume, which was a magnificent success. The guests were all required to imagine themselves in the year 1887, and to devise costumes which they might consider suitable to that coming year of the future. Almost every body of men in Vienna attended this well-managed fete.

## Moonlight satin is a new shade and very beautiful for evening dress, according to a Paris correspondent.

## MATTHEWS &amp; WHITAKER

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Deal in all local bonds and stocks,

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We make a specialty of dividend-paying mining stocks. We execute orders in all mining stocks that have a market value. Small hopes, Great hopes and all sorts of mining stocks.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD &amp; CO.

Stock Brokers.

MONEY.

New York, April 25, 11 a. m.—The opening of the stock market was generally quiet.

The first prices in most stocks being from 1/2 to 1/4 above Saturday's final figures, while

Foreign Transients were 1/4 to 1/2 higher and

New England lower. The latter stock and

Union Pacific were especially active with a good

business in Reading and Louisville &amp; Nashville

to a quiet trading in the remainder. The market

was from 1/2 to 1/4 in the general list, but

New England was specially weak, losing 1/4.

Port Worth lost 1/4, but Union Pacific was strong in the early

dealings, rising 1/4, though part of this was

overdone. At 11 o'clock the market

was active and heavy to work.

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## NOON.—Money is at 4 1/2 per cent. Bar

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